

S-E-C-R-E-T

16 Sept

ORR Contribution to ESSG Study

WORLD RECOVERY CAPABILITIES - 1975

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"World Recovery Capabilities - 1975"

Foreword

The tables and accompanying notes in this contribution have been prepared at the request of the US Army Engineers Strategic Studies Group. The tables for the USSR and the Eastern European Communist Countries provide estimates of total employment and value added by major industrial sectors for recent years and probable trends through 1975. The tables for Communist China give estimates of employment and value added for 1957 and probable changes in 1964. Separate tables show major geographic concentrations of industries for all of the countries.

I. The USSR

A. Relative Shares of Output by Branch of Industry

The relative contribution of each of the major branches of Soviet industry is shown in Table 1. Value-added weights are a measure of the economic activity carried out in a particular branch of industry and are calculated by subtracting from the value of the final product of the branch its purchases of raw materials and components produced in other branches, or, alternatively, as in this report, by aggregating the payments to the productive factors employed in that particular branch of industry. Although the shares of total industrial output attributed to each of the major branches is for the year 1959, the relative proportions will not have changed significantly in the period 1960-64.

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B. Indexes of Industrial Output, 1951-75

Trends in industrial output for 1951-64 and the projections to 1975 are shown in Tables 2 and 3. The index series for each of the branches is obtained by use of a sample of physical outputs weighted by average enterprises wholesale prices of 1 July 1955. The projections for 1965-75 (only terminal year 1975 is shown) were based on several considerations:

- (1) An appeal to historical trends in the period 1951-63 provided the basis for estimating the likely rate of growth for forest products and paper, chemicals, and nondurable consumer goods.
- (2) Projections for electric power and the several major sources of primary energy (coal, petroleum products and natural gas) were based on the (a) probable rate of growth in energy output required to sustain the estimated growth of total industrial output and (b) the continuation of recent trends in substitution of petroleum and natural gas for other sources of energy.
- (3) Because of the probable increased use of substitutes and the trend to lighter weight machinery the projection for metals (ferrous and nonferrous) was based on a somewhat lower average annual rate of growth than observed for 1959-63.
- (4) The projection for machinery is based on a weighted average, an average annual rate of 10 percent for civilian machinery and 4 percent for military and space hardware.

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(5) Both the projections for civilian machinery and construction materials

are postulated on an assumed average annual rate of increase of

10 percent in new fixed investment activity over the next ten years.

C. Employment by Branch of Industry

Employment by branch of industry for 1963 along with the anticipated levels for 1975 are shown in Table 4. The projections are hypothetical and are obtained by deriving a cumulative index of employment for 1975 (1963 = 100) by dividing the indexes of output (1963 = 100) shown in Table 2 by an index of labor productivity. The latter index was obtained by compounding the observed average annual rate of increase in labor productivity (for each branch) in the period 1951-63.

The estimated average annual rate of increase in employment for industry as a whole (about 4 percent) is above that experienced during the Seven Year Plan (about 3 percent). The few official statements available suggest that Soviet planners anticipate a somewhat lower rate of growth in the industrial labor force between now and 1980 (about 2 to 2½ percent) and a step-up in labor productivity.

D. Industrial Activity by Economic Region

Tables 5, 6, and 7 provide data on the relative importance of the major economic regions in industrial output, employment, and investment. The nineteen major regions have been used by Soviet officials since 1963 for purposes of regional planning. See also the map following Table 7.

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It must be emphasized that the official indicator of industrial production -- gross value of output (GVO) -- shown in these tables differs from the concept of output underlying the "weights" (Table 1) and indexes (Table 2) used in the ORR measure of Soviet industrial production. The official index and "gross value weights" differ principally from the ORR measures in that they include multiple counting through the use of gross price weights at all stages of production. Besides the value of finished goods sold to the final user it also includes the value of intermediate product (e.g. in machinery sector -- sub-assemblies and semi-fabricates sold by one enterprise to another), value of capital repair, and the value of other categories of economic activity carried on by industrial enterprises but not normally included in a measure of output.

Despite these shortcomings in the official measures, the distribution shown in Tables 5, 6, and 7 can be used as rough guides to the relative importance of the principal regions in the output of selected branches or in the output for industry as a whole.

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Table 1

USSR: Value Added Weights by Branch of Industry, 1959
(Billion Rubles)

	<u>Total Labor and Capital Costs a/</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Electric power	1.62 <u>b/</u>	4.6
Coal	3.74	10.6
Petroleum products and natural gas	1.14	3.2
Ferrous metals	2.77	7.9
Nonferrous metals	1.59 <u>b/</u>	4.5
Forest products and paper	3.51	10.0
Chemicals	1.42	4.0
<u>Construction materials</u>	2.06	5.8
Machinery	10.48	29.8
Processed foods	3.07	8.7
Soft goods	3.82	10.8
<u>Sum of eleven branches</u>	35.22	100.0
<u>Total industry</u>	37.87	

a. CIA/RR ER 64-39, Trends in Factor Productivity in Soviet Industry, 1951-63, p. 55.
Total costs include the wage bills of wages and salary workers as the return to labor; official amortization charges and an assumed rate of return of 10 percent on reproducible capital assets.

b. Estimated by USSR Branch, Analysis Division.

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USSR: Indexes of Industrial Production, by Branch of Industry, 1950, 1956-64 and 1975 a/

Table 2

	1950	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964 b/	1975 c/
Industrial materials	61.6	108.8	119.5	131.5	144.3	153.4	161.8	172.8	184.0	198.1	187.5 c/
Electric power	54.0	112.7	123.5	138.6	155.7	171.8	192.6	216.6	242.6	270.3	187.5 c/
Coal	66.8	109.6	118.2	126.8	130.4	133.4	133.4	136.0	139.9	145.8	187.5 c/
Petroleum products and natural gas	57.2	119.3	140.1	161.4	184.8	210.5	236.4	268.3	298.1	324.9	1,110.0
Ferrous metals	59.1	107.1	113.8	122.0	133.1	144.2	156.4	167.9	176.6	187.4	324.9
Nonferrous metals	51.7	106.7	112.1	117.6	129.1	141.8	153.7	167.6	180.4	193.9	324.9
Forest products and paper	74.9	103.4	110.0	116.8	124.8	119.8	115.9	117.0	119.9	123.5	187.5 c/
Chemicals	54.1	110.0	122.4	137.6	153.5	168.1	182.7	200.8	224.7	264.5	187.5 c/
Construction materials	45.3	115.7	140.5	169.3	199.5	229.7	253.6	275.9	292.9	315.5	187.5 c/
Machinery	64.2	108.4	115.2	125.2	133.1	145.3	157.6	176.4	188.0	193.4	187.5 c/
Durable consumer goods	62.4	107.9	115.3	124.1	133.2	138.9	145.9	152.5	155.5	162.2	187.5 c/
Processed foods	63.5	110.1	118.0	126.0	136.4	138.8	149.9	158.0	160.6	167.5	187.5 c/
Soft goods	61.7	106.6	113.7	123.0	131.3	139.0	143.5	149.3	152.5	159.1	187.5 c/
Aggregate industrial production	62.7	108.5	117.1	127.8	138.1	147.5	156.9	169.7	179.2	188.8	187.5 c/

- a. Data for 1950 and 1956-63 from CIA/RR ER 64-45, Trends in Industrial Production in the USSR, 1955-63, p. 7. Revised as of August 1965.
 b. Indexes for 1964 based on CIA/RR CB 65-14, Continued Slowdown in Soviet Civilian Industrial Production in 1964 as later revised.
 c. See attached documentation.

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Table 3
USSR: Average Annual Rates of Growth in Industrial Production, by Branch of Industry ^{a/}

1951-1975

Percent

	1951-55	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965-75
Industrial materials	10.2	8.8	9.8	10.0	9.7	6.3	5.5	6.8	6.5	7.7	8
Electric power	13.1	12.7	9.5	12.3	12.4	10.3	12.1	12.5	12.0	11.4	11
Coal	8.4	9.6	7.9	7.2	2.9	2.3	0	2.0	2.9	4.2	2
Petroleum products and natural gas	11.8	19.3	17.5	15.2	14.5	13.9	12.3	13.5	11.1	9.0	12
Ferrous metals	11.1	7.1	6.3	7.2	9.1	8.3	8.5	7.4	5.1	6.1	7
Nonferrous metals	14.1	6.7	5.1	4.9	9.8	9.9	8.1	9.1	7.6	7.5	7.5
Forest products and paper	6.3	3.9	6.7	6.2	6.6	-3.0	-2.2	1.7	3.0	3.0	2 1/2
Chemicals	13.1	10.0	11.3	12.4	11.6	9.5	8.7	9.9	11.9	17.7	11
Construction materials	17.2	15.7	21.4	20.5	17.8	15.1	10.4	8.8	6.2	7.7	10
Machinery	9.3	8.4	6.3	8.7	6.3	9.2	8.5	11.9	6.6	2.9	8
Non-durable consumer goods	9.9	7.9	6.9	7.6	7.3	4.3	5.0	4.5	2.0	4.3	5 1/2
Processed foods	9.5	10.1	7.2	6.8	8.2	1.8	8.0	5.4	1.7	4.3	6
Soft goods	10.1	6.6	6.6	8.2	6.7	5.8	3.2	4.1	2.2	4.3	5 1/2
Aggregate industrial production	10.0	8.5	7.9	9.1	8.1	6.8	6.4	8.2	5.6	5.4	7 1/2

a. Based on Table 2. The average annual rates of growth projected for 1965-75 are rounded to the nearest one-half of one percent.

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Table 4

USSR: Employment by Branch of Industry in 1963 and Projections for 1975

	<u>1963 a/</u>	<u>1975 c/</u>	<u>Average Annual Rate</u> <u>of Growth</u> <u>1964-75</u>
	(in thousands)		(Percent)
Electric power	290 b/	329	1.1
Coal	1,158	994	-1.3
Petroleum products and natural gas	205	292	3.0
Ferrous metals	1,161	1,759	0.1
Nonferrous metals	579 b/		
Forest products and paper	2,682	3,210	1.5
Chemicals	986	2,258	7.1
Construction materials	1,583	2,020	2.1
Machinery	8,742	15,980	5.2
Processed foods	2,349	2,913	1.8
Soft goods	4,070	6,492	4.0
<u>Sum of eleven branches</u>	23,805	36,247	3.6
<u>All industry</u>	25,057	39,640	3.9

a. Current Economic Indicators for the USSR, 1965, p. 74-79. Labor force includes the average annual employment for the following groups: wage workers, engineering-technical personnel, salaried employees, apprentices, minor service personnel, and guards.

b. Estimated by USSR Branch, Analysis Division. Labor force for the electric power branch is limited to employment in the central networks, and excludes the labor force in power plants whose production is limited to local use (e.g. municipal power plants) or to the exclusive use of an enterprise (e.g. in agriculture, industry, transportation).

c. Projections for employment for each branch of industry in 1975 obtained by extrapolating employment in 1963 by the use of average annual rate of change in labor productivity, 1951-63, and the projected growth in production, 1965-75 (see Table 2).

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Table 5

USSR: Distribution of Industrial Output, Labor Force and Capital Investment by Economic Regions, 1960

	Gross Value of Output a/ Billion Rubles (1)	Percent of Total b/ (2)	Industrial Labor Force (000) (3)	Percent of Total d/ (4)	Investment in Industrial Plant and Equipment Billion Rubles (5)	Percent of Total (6)
<u>USSR f/</u>	<u>28.2</u>	<u>63.28</u>	<u>15,139 e/</u>	<u>67.92</u>	<u>2,338.9 e/</u>	<u>65.36</u>
Northwest	13.7	8.80	1,908	8.57		
Central	30.6	19.73	4,284	19.25		
Volga-vyatka	5.4	3.48	1,014	4.57		
Central black earth	2.7	1.77	575	2.56		
Volga	8.5	5.50	1,393	6.27		
North caucasus	6.8	4.39	969	4.32		
Urals	16.2	10.41	2,573	11.58		
West siberia	6.7	4.28	1,151	5.14		
East siberia	4.2	2.73	742	3.29		
Far east	3.4	2.19	530	2.36		
<u>Ukraine</u>	<u>33.1</u>	<u>21.38</u>	<u>4,028</u>	<u>18.07</u>	<u>2,509.6</u>	<u>17.56</u>
Donets-dnepr	18.2	11.74	2,421	10.86		
Southwest	12.0	7.74	1,204	5.41		
South	2.9	1.90	403	1.80		

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Table 5

USSR: Distribution of Industrial Output, Labor Force and Capital Investment by Economic Regions, 1960
(Continued)

All Other Regions	Gross Value of Output a/		Industrial Labor Force		Investment in Industrial Plant and Equipment	
	Billion rubles (1)	Percent of Total b/ (2)	(000) (3)	Percent of Total d/ (4)	Billion Rubles (5)	Percent of Total (6)
West	23.9	15.34	3,124	14.01	2,439.8	17.08
Transcaucasus	4.6	2.97	643	2.90	293.3	
Central asia	5.1	3.25	631	2.83	510.1	
Kazakhstan	5.2	3.34	614	2.75	547.5	
Belorussia	4.1	2.62	561	2.52	771.6	
Moldavia	3.7	2.38	553	2.48	240.1	
	1.2	.78	122	0.55	77.2	
Total	155.2	100.0	22,291	100.0	14,288.3	100.0

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Source Notes to Table 5:

- a. Distribution by economic region of the official measure of industrial output -- Gross Value of Output (GVO) -- obtained by use of percentages in Column 2 and the total GVO of 155.2 billion rubles for 1960. See Narodnoye khozyaystvo SSSR v 1963, p. 109 (hereafter referred to as Narkhoz 1963).
- b. Distribution of GVO by region obtained by use of percentage distribution estimated by Paul Cook in "The Administration and Distribution of Soviet Industry," Dimensions of Soviet Economic Power, 1962, p. 197 and note on methodology on p. 732.
- c. Totals for RSFSR, Ukraine, and "All Other Regions" from Narkhoz 1963, p. 86. Disaggregation of employment for RSFSR and Ukraine based on distribution reported in Column 4.
- d. Source for RSFSR and Ukraine same as b/ above. Distribution for all other regions based on absolute numbers as shown in Column 3.
- e. Narkhoz 1963, p. 75.
- f. See Table 7 for listing of major elements (oblast', republic) included in each region.

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Table 6

USSR: Industrial Output by Selected Branches by Economic Regions, 1960 a/

1955 Prices, New Rubles

Approved For Release 2000/06/01 : CIA-RDP79-01046A03000150001-0																	
	Gross Value of Output (Bill. Rubles)	Fuels c/ (Bill. Percent of Total)	Electric Power (Bill. Percent of Total)	Machinery d/ (Bill. Percent of Total)	Forest Products and Paper e/ (Bill. Percent of Total)	Construction Materials (Bill. Percent of Total)	Soft Goods f/ (Bill. Percent of Total)	Processed Foods (Bill. Percent of Total)	All Other Branches g/ (Bill. Percent of Total)								
1. Northwest	13.7	.34	4.1	.22	5.8	3.75	10.8	1.85	17.9	.42	6.9	2.66	8.1	2.81	8.1	1.64	6.7
2. Central	30.6	.49	5.9	.46	12.1	7.25	20.8	1.04	10.0	.83	13.7	12.36	37.5	4.07	11.8	4.10	16.8
3. Far-ryatia	5.4	0.9	1.1	.12	3.2	1.93	5.5	.72	7.0	.12	2.0	.99	3.0	.81	2.3	.62	2.5
4. Central black earth 2.7	(.003)			.05	1.3	.68	2.0	.07	.7	.11	1.8	.38	1.2	.99	2.9	.42	1.7
5. Volga	8.5	.69	8.3	.37	9.7	2.62	7.5	.41	4.0	.38	6.3	1.43	4.3	1.81	5.2	.79	3.2
6. North caucasus	6.8	.65	7.8	.13	3.4	1.22	3.5	.33	3.2	.31	5.1	1.12	3.4	2.37	6.8	.67	2.8
7. Kals	16.2	1.04	12.6	.60	15.8	3.97	11.4	1.38	13.3	.98	9.6	1.28	3.9	2.17	6.3	5.18	21.3
8. West siberia	6.7	.80	9.7	.22	5.8	1.76	5.0	.39	3.8	.25	4.1	.90	2.7	1.29	3.7	1.09	4.5
9. East siberia	4.2	.24	2.9	.23	6.1	.63	1.8	.77	7.4	.23	3.8	.44	1.3	.89	2.6	.77	3.2
10. Far east	3.4	.27	3.3	.15	3.9	.68	2.0	.45	4.3	.19	3.1	.22	.7	1.23	3.6	.21	.9
Details																	
11. Donets-dnepr	18.2	2.20	26.5	.38	10.0	4.20	12.1	.36	3.5	.73	12.1	1.55	4.7	3.26	9.4	5.51	22.7
12. Southwest	12.0	.28	3.4	.23	6.1	2.00	5.7	1.16	11.2	.61	10.1	2.30	7.0	4.52	13.0	.89	3.7
13. South	2.9	.02	.2	.07	1.8	.68	2.0	.09	.9	.15	2.5	.45	1.4	1.23	3.6	.21	.9
All other regions																	
14. West	4.6	.12	1.4	.09	2.4	.75	2.1	.40	3.9	.18	3.0	1.30	3.9	1.50	4.3	.25	1.0
15. Transcaucasus	5.1	.50	6.0	.13	3.4	.63	1.8	.17	1.6	.22	3.6	1.22	3.7	1.56	4.5	.66	2.7
16. Central Asia	5.2	.18	2.2	.09	2.4	.62	1.8	.14	1.3	.23	3.8	2.39	7.3	1.30	3.8	.25	1.0
17. Kazakhstan	4.1	.28	3.4	.16	4.2	.52	1.5	.20	1.9	.30	5.0	.71	2.2	1.06	3.1	.88	3.6
18. Belorussia	3.7	.10	1.2	.08	2.1	.83	2.4	.36	3.5	.15	2.5	.98	3.0	1.02	2.9	.18	.7
19. Moldavia	1.2			.02	.5	.09	.3	.06	.6	.06	1.0	.24	.7	.72	2.1	.02	.1
Total	155.2	8.29	100.0	3.80	100.0	34.81	100.0	10.35	100.0	6.05	100.0	32.92	100.0	34.61	100.0	24.34	100.0

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Source Notes to Table 6:

- a. Regional distribution of gross value of output by branch of industry is based on percentage distribution given in Akademiya Nauk SSSR, Promyshlennost' v khozyaystvennom kompleksive ekonomicheskikh rayonov SSSR, Moscow, 1964, p. 11.
- b. See Table 5.
- c. "Fuels" include coal, petroleum extraction and refining, gas, peat, and shale.
- d. The officially designated branch is "Machine building and metal working" (MBMW). The coverage of commodity output is generally the same as for the branch designated as "machinery" by ORR (see Table 2) with the principal difference being the inclusion of repair and metal working activities (metal articles and metal construction) within MBMW.
- e. Commodity coverage is somewhat broader than that included in the ORR category "forest products and paper."
- f. The officially designated branch is "light industry." The coverage of commodity output is generally the same as for the branch "soft goods" (ORR classification).
- g. The residual category includes the following major branches of industry: ferrous and nonferrous metals, chemicals, abrasives and graphites, and glass and glazed pottery. See Central Statistical Administration, Klassifikatsiya otrasley promyshlennosti, 1963.

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USSR: Main Branches of Industry By Economic Region, 1960

Table 7

<u>Economic Region a/</u>	<u>Principal Industrial City</u>	<u>Main Branches of Industry b/</u>
1. Northwest	Arkhangel'sk oblast Leningrad oblast Komi oblast Murmansk oblast	Timber, machinery Machinery, chemicals, ferrous metals, timber, food, soft goods Coal, oil, timber, construction materials Fish, nonferrous metals, chemicals
2. Central	Moscow oblast Moscow city Upper volga region Oka	Soft goods, machinery, chemicals, food, construction materials Machinery, soft goods, chemicals, food Soft goods, chemicals, food, machinery, construction materials Machinery, food, ferrous metals, chemicals
3. Volga-Vyatka	Gor'kiy	Machinery, logging, chemicals, <u>soft goods</u>
4. Central black earth	Voronezh	Machinery, food, nonferrous metals, chemicals, construction materials
5. Volga	Kuybyshev Lower volga Volga	Oil, chemicals, machinery, food, construction materials Machinery, food, ferrous and nonferrous metals, oil/gas, construction materials <u>Machinery, soft goods, food, oil/gas, chemicals, construction materials</u>
6. North caucasus	Rostov	Oil, gas, coal, food, machinery, construction materials, chemicals
7. Urals	Perni Sverdlovsk Chelyabinsk	Machinery, timber, chemicals, oil Ferrous and nonferrous metals, machinery, timber Ferrous and nonferrous metals, machinery, oil/gas
8. West siberia	Novosibirsk Kuzbas	Machinery, chemicals, timber, food Coal, ferrous metals, machinery, food

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USSR: Main Branches of Industry By Economic Region, 1960
(Continued)

Table 7

<u>Economic Region a/</u>	<u>Principal Industrial City</u>	<u>Main Branches of Industry b/</u>
9. East siberia	Irkutsk	Timber, nonferrous metals, coal
East siberia	Krasnoyarsk	Nonferrous metals, coal, timber, construction materials, machinery
10. Far east	Vladivostok	Fish, timber, coal, oil, nonferrous metals, machinery
Far east	Magadan	Mineral resources
North east	Khabarovsk	Timber, food, machinery, minerals
11. Donets-dnepr	Donetsk	Coal, ferrous metals, machinery, chemicals, construction materials
Donetsk	Dnepropetrovsk	Ferrous metals, machinery, chemicals, food
Dnepr	Khar'kov	Machinery, food, soft goods
12. Southwest	Kiev	Machinery, food, soft goods, construction materials
Kiev	L'vov	Food, machinery, soft goods, timber, coal, gas, oil
L'vov	Vinnitsa	Food, soft goods
13. South black sea	Odessa	Machinery, food, soft goods
14. West	Vil'nyus	Food, soft goods, timber, machinery
Lithuania	Riga	Food, soft goods, machinery, timber
Latvia	Tallinn	Food, soft goods, shale, machinery, timber
Estonia		
15. Transcaucasus	Tbilisi	Food, ferrous metals, soft goods, machinery
Georgia	Baku	Oil, gas, chemicals, food, soft goods, machinery
Azerbaijan	Yerevan	Chemicals, nonferrous metals, food, construction materials
Armenia		

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Table 7

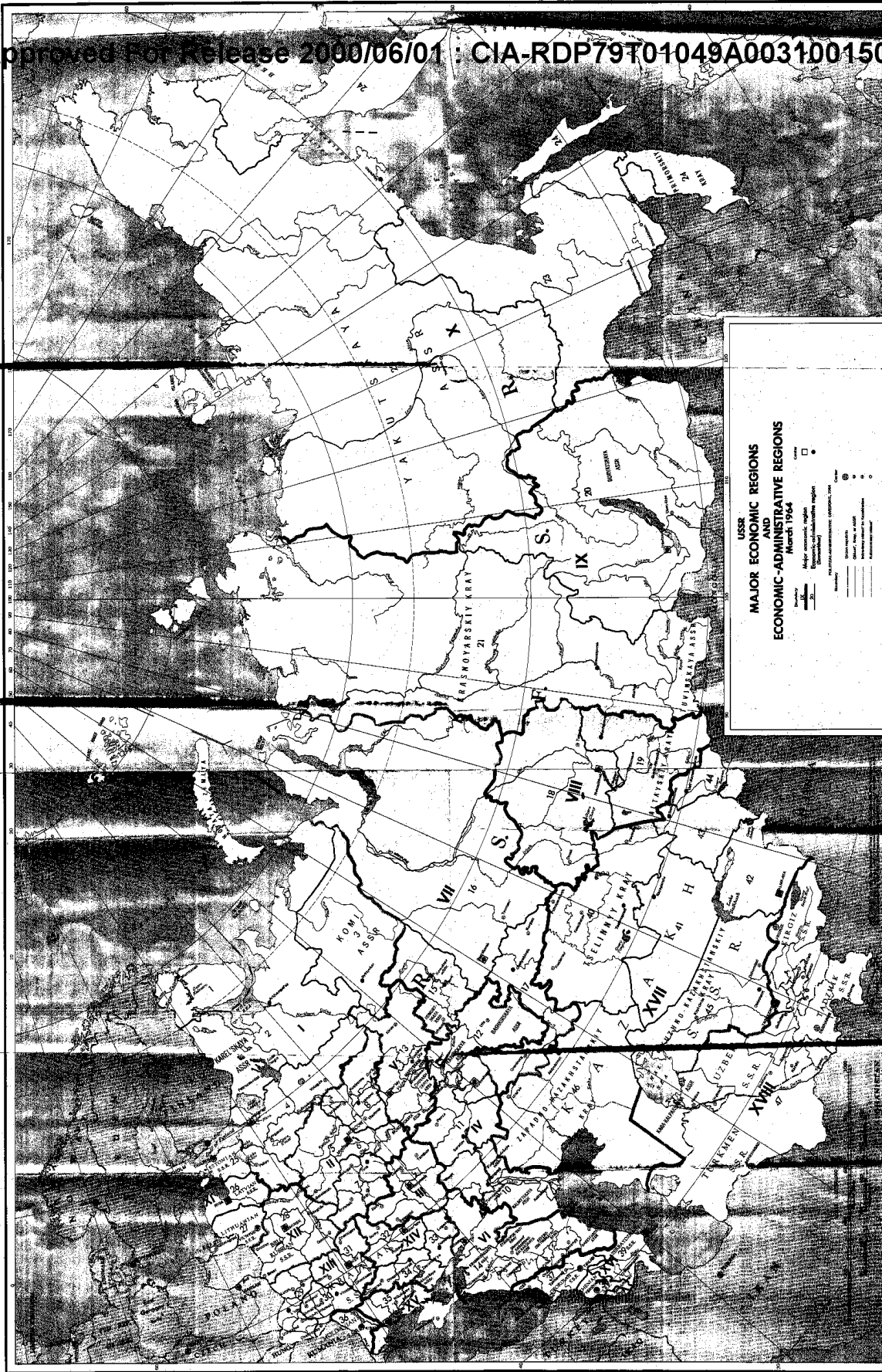
USSR: Main Branches of Industry by Economic Regions, 1960
(Continued)

<u>Economic Region a/</u>	<u>Principal Industrial City</u>	<u>Main Branches of Industry b/</u>
16. Central asia		
Middle east	Tashkent	Soft goods, food, nonferrous metals, chemicals
17. Kazakhstan		
Alma-ata	Alma-ata	Food, soft goods, machinery
East kazakhstan	Ust' kamenogorsk	Nonferrous metals, food, construction materials
West kazakhstan	Akt'yubinsk	Oil, ferrous metals, chemicals
Karaganda	Karaganda	Oil, ferrous and nonferrous metals, machinery, construction materials
Semipalatinsk	Semipalatinsk	Soft goods, food
Virgin lands	Tselinograd	Minerals, food
South kazakhstan	Chimkent	Chemicals, nonferrous metals, food, soft goods
18. Belorussia	Minsk	Machinery, food, soft goods, timber, chemicals
19. Moldavia c/	Kishinev	Food, soft goods, construction materials

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Source Notes to Table 7:

- a. Ekonomicheskaya gazeta, 16 Feb 1963, p. 13 and A. N. Lavrishchev, Ekonomicheskaya geographiya SSSR, Moscow, 1965, p. 29. See attached map for identification of areas embraced by each economic region.
- b. Ibid. The referenced source uses Soviet official classification for the machinery (machine building and metal working) and soft goods (light) industry.
- c. Moldavia is not a part of any major economic region.



MAJOR ECONOMIC REGIONS

ECONOMIC-ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS

REMARKS FOR CHARTS:

1. Moscow
2. Leningrad
3. Kiev
4. Minsk
5. Vilnius
6. Riga
7. Tallinn
8. Helsinki
9. Stockholm
10. Copenhagen
11. Warsaw
12. Prague
13. Bratislava
14. Budapest
15. Vienna
16. Rome
17. Athens
18. Ankara
19. Baghdad
20. Tehran
21. New Delhi
22. Colombo
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26. Seoul
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INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY

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II. Eastern European Communist Countries

A. Economic Growth Rates and Economic Structure

Table 8 presents for the six East European Communist countries the average annual rates of growth in GNP by sector of origin for the period 1959-63. The table also includes estimates in the rates of growth in GNP and industrial production over the period 1966-75.

Table 9 presents the shares in GNP for 1963 of major sectors of the economy.

B. Industrial Assets

Table 10 shows fixed assets in the major industrial sectors for recent years. Footnotes to the table indicate the differences in valuation among the six countries.

C. Employment Data

Employment in major sectors of the six economies is presented in Table 11. A breakdown of industrial employment for 1963 is shown in Table 12.

D. Location of Economic Activity

Table 13 provides information on the relative importance of the major economic regions for each of the six countries.

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Table 8

Eastern European Communist Countries: Estimated Annual Average Rates of Growth of Gross National Product by Sector of Origin, 1959-63 and 1966-75

	Bulgaria		Czechoslovakia		East Germany		Hungary		Poland		Romania	
	1959-63	1966-75	1959-63	1966-75	1959-63	1966-75	1959-63	1966-75	1959-63	1966-75	1959-63	1966-75
Gross national product	5.8	5	3.3	3½	3.6	3½	4.4	4	4.6	4½	7.8	5½
Industry	10.8	8	4.9	4½	5.7	4½	7.9	5	8.2	6	13.5	9
Construction	9.0				N.A.		6.4		5.2		10.3	
Agriculture and forestry	-2.4	-0.1	-0.7		-3.4		-1.3		1.0		3.7	
Transportation and communications	14.3		6.7		N.A.		8.2		4.0 a/		13.5	
Trade	} 4.7		2.9		N.A.		} 6.9 a/ 5.1		4.1 a/		3.0	
Services			2.7		N.A.				3.2 a/		3.5	

a. 1959-62.

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downgrading and
declassification

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Table 9
 Eastern European Communist Countries: Estimated Economic Structure, 1963 a/

	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	East Germany	Hungary	Poland	Rumania
Gross national product, by sector of origin	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Industry	33.7	45.3	52.	36.7	37.2	39.0
Construction	7.5	6.7	5	7.2	6.1	6.8
Agriculture and forestry	23.1	14.2	8	20.8	27.1	26.5
Transportation and communications	10.1	13.4	9	14.5	7.5	8.3
Trade	} 22.5	6.4	9	7.9	6.5	4.2
Services		14.1	17	13.0	15.6	15.2

a. 1962 for Poland.

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 DECLASSIFICATION

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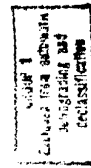


Table 10
Eastern European Communist Countries: Fixed Assets in Industry, 1963

	Bulgaria a/	Czechoslovakia b/	East Germany g/	Hungary b/	Poland c/	Rumania d/
	100.0 e/	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	17.5	12.0	12.6	19.1	10.9	14.0
Electric power	10.6	15.6		25.2 f/	19.5	23.8
Fuel	4.8	12.9			8.4	10.3
Ferrous metallurgy (including ore mining)	9.4	2.0			2.4	3.0
Nonferrous metallurgy (including ore mining)	11.9	20.3	20.3	17.6	15.8	14.0
Engineering and metalworking	8.3	7.3		10.8	8.8	8.4
Chemicals and rubber	5.5	5.1		6.4	7.9	3.5
Building materials	3.6	4.5		1.4	5.4 h/	5.0
Wood processing	2.1		18.6 g/	1.4		3.2
Cellulose and paper	1.2	1.6		1.1	0.4	0.7
Glassware, porcelain, and faience	7.0	8.6		5.5	7.8	4.9
Textile	0.3			0.4		0.3
Clothing	0.7	1.5		1.0	0.9	0.8
Leather, fur, and footwear	0.7	1.1		0.5	1.1	0.6
Printing	13.4	9.1	9.0	10.4	11.2	6.9
Food processing	1.8	1.0		0.4	0.6	0.9
Other						

a. Data are based on full original costs.

b. Data are for depreciated values.

c. Data are for 1961 and are expressed as present values in 1960 prices.

d. Data are based on full original costs and are for productive fixed funds in centralized state industry. In 1963, employment in centralized state industry was about 82 percent of total employment in industry, and production in centralized state industry was about 91 percent of gross industrial production.

e. Includes 1.4 percent in cooperative enterprises.

f. The share for metallurgy is 10.7 percent.

g. Light industry.

h. Wood processing, paper, and printing.

i. Included in "other."

j. Included in "Wood processing, paper, and printing."

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Table 11
Eastern European Communist Countries: Estimated Employment, Mid-1963

	Thousands					
	<u>Bulgaria</u>	<u>Czechoslovakia</u>	<u>East Germany</u>	<u>Hungary</u>	<u>Poland</u>	<u>Rumania</u>
Economically active	4,385	6,809	8,478	4,955	14,734	11,069
Agricultural branches	2,308	1,439	1,404	1,617	6,321	7,043
Nonagricultural branches	2,077 a/	5,370	7,073	3,338	8,413	4,026
Industry	990	2,451	3,325	1,511	3,555	1,844
Construction	275	588	496	290	928	622
Transportation and communications	178	406	532	312	758	210
Trade	194	577	892	375	782	354
Services	432	1,348	1,828	851	2,391	995

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to the totals shown.

a. Includes 8 thousand in "other material production."

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Eastern European Communist Countries: Industrial Employment, 1963
Table 12

	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	East Germany	Hungary a/	Poland	Rumania
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electric power	1.6	1.4	2.1	3.0	2.2	1.8
Fuel	5.3	8.1	9.4	12.1 b/	11.1	5.8
Ferrous metallurgy (including mining)	1.7	7.4		7.1 c/	4.3	4.2
Nonferrous metallurgy (including ore mining)	4.6	0.9				
Engineering and metalworking	18.9	33.6	36.9	31.3	27.8	3.1
Chemical and rubber	3.6	4.5	8.8	5.7	6.3	23.5
Building materials	5.1	4.0	3.0	5.3	7.2	4.8
Wood processing	9.5	7.4		3.1	7.7 d/	5.9
Cellulose and paper	1.0			0.8		16.0
Glassware, porcelain and faience	1.7	3.2		e/	e/	1.3
Textile	10.8	14.8	31.0 f/	10.4	15.7	1.4
Clothing	5.4			2.8		10.8
Leather, fur, and footwear	2.4	4.0		2.9	3.2	5.6
Printing	0.8	e/		1.3		4.3
Food processing	16.2	8.0	8.8	11.2	12.1	1.3
Other	11.5	1.5		3.1	1.2	8.9
						1.3

a. State industry.

b. Mining.

c. Metallurgy.

d. Woodprocessing, paper, and printing.

e. Included in "other."

f. Includes "other."

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Table 13
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Eastern European Communist Countries: Geographic Concentration of Industries, 1967
Approved For Release 2000/06/01 : CIA-RDP79T01049A003100150001-0

Branch of Industry	Bulgaria		Czechoslovakia		East Germany		Hungary		Poland		Rumania	
Electric power	Stara Zagora (16.4)		North Moravia (17.8)		Berlin (13.2)		Budapest (30.6)		Katowice (22.0)		Floiesti (27.1)	
	Sofia City (15.8)		North Bohemia (15.7)		Cottbus (12.5)		Borsod-Abaud-Zemplen (9.5)		Krakow (8.7)		Bacau (21.4)	
	Plodiv (9.0)		South Moravia (13.8)		Dresden (12.3)		Veszprem (8.5)		Wroclaw (8.0)		Hunedoara (15.1)	
	Khaskovo (9.0)		East Bohemia (13.2)		Halle (10.7)		Komrom (7.0)		Lodz (City) (5.7)		Mures-Autonom (5.7)	
	Varna (6.1)		Central Slovakia (9.0)		Karl-Marx-Stadt (8.4)		Heves (5.3)		Warsaw (City) (5.6)		Maghara (15.1)	
			West Bohemia (8.1)				Pecs (5.1)					
			West Slovakia (8.0)									
Fuel ^{c/}	Pernik (37.0)		North Bohemia (36.0)		Cottbus (26.8)		Komrom (21.6)		Katowice (77.9)		Floiesti (45.5)	
	Khaskovo (18.9)		North Moravia (29.5)		Halle (26.6)		Borsod-Abaud-Zemplen (17.1)		Wroclaw (7.6)		Hunedoara (20.2)	
	Kyustendil (14.2)		West Bohemia (7.8)		Leipzig (13.3)		Veszprem (10.4)				Bacau (8.8)	
	Sofia (8.8)		South Moravia (7.2)		Karl-Marx-Stadt (12.0)		Mograd (10.3)				Arges (7.8)	
	Sliven (8.2)				Erfurt (7.8)		Pecs (9.5)					
Ferrous metallurgy (including ore mining)	Pernik (56.8)		North Moravia (63.9)						Katowice (66.0)		Hunedoara (35.9)	
	Sofia City (22.6)		Central Bohemia (18.1)						Krakow (11.8)		Banat (23.9)	
	Yambol (11.5)		North Bohemia (5.9)		Halle (34.6)		Budapest (31.9)		Rzesow (6.6)		Bacau (12.9)	
					Dresden (18.0)		Miskolc (22.7)		Kielce (6.3)		Galati (10.3)	
					Potadam (13.2)		Borsod-Abaud-Zemplen (18.2)					
					Frankfurt (6.6)		Fejer (11.1)					
Nonferrous metallurgy (including ore mining)	Smolyan (45.4)		North Moravia (30.1)						Katowice (47.1)		Maramures (42.5)	
	Burgas (10.5)		Central Bohemia (26.9)						Krakow (25.0)		Brasov (22.7)	
	Vratsa (9.0)		Central Slovakia (23.3)						Wroclaw (22.2)		Bucharest (City) (14.6)	
	Pazardzhik (5.4)		North Bohemia (12.8)								Hunedoara (13.2)	
	Sofia (5.3)											
Engineering and metal-working	Sofia City (29.8)		City of Prague (17.4)		Karl-Marx-Stadt (15.7)		Budapest (62.6)		Katowice (15.4)		Bucharest (City) (26.0)	
	Plodiv (10.6)		South Moravia (15.2)		Dresden (14.8)		Pest (7.9)		Warsaw (City) (12.9)		Brasov (21.2)	
	Stara Zagora (8.4)		Central Bohemia (14.5)		Leipzig (11.0)		Gyor-Sopron (5.6)		Gdansk (6.9)		Floiesti (12.5)	
	Ruse (7.6)		North Moravia (14.0)		Berlin (9.9)		Miskolc (3.4)		Kielce (6.2)			
	Varna (7.2)		East Bohemia (8.2)		Erfurt (8.7)		Fejer (3.2)		Bydgoszcz (5.6)			
	Gabrovo (5.5)		Central Slovakia (7.8)		Halle (8.7)				Wroclaw (5.4)			
	Lovech (4.3)				Magdeburg (7.6)							
Chemical and rubber ^{e/}	Sofia City (38.4)		East Bohemia (15.4)		Halle (42.0)		Budapest (58.4)		Katowice (13.0)		Bucharest (34.7)	
	Khaskovo (13.5)		Central Slovakia (14.9)		Leipzig (13.5)		Veszprem (13.5)		Krakow (10.4)		Brasov (13.1)	
	Varna (12.3)		North Bohemia (13.8)		Dresden (11.3)		Komrom (5.7)		Warsaw (City) (7.5)		Bacau (11.1)	
	Stara Zagora (6.4)		North Moravia (12.1)		Gera (5.3)		Borsod-Abaud-Zemplen (5.6)		Wroclaw (7.4)			
			South Moravia (11.9)		Magdeburg (5.3)		Pest (3.2)					
			Central Bohemia (10.2)									
Building materials	Sofia City (13.2)		West Slovakia (12.9)		Dresden (18.1)		Budapest (25.3)		Katowice (16.4)		Cluj (14.5)	
	Khaskovo (9.2)		North Moravia (11.4)		Halle (13.7)		Veszprem (7.8)		Wroclaw (12.4)		Floiesti (14.2)	
	Turnovo (7.2)		Central Bohemia (na)		Leipzig (11.1)		Mograd (6.7)		Krakow (11.4)		Bucharest (11.8)	
	Varna (7.2)		South Moravia (10.6)		Magdeburg (7.4)		Borsod-Abaud-Zemplen (6.1)		Kielce (9.5)		Bacau (11.4)	
	Vratsa (5.4)		East Slovakia (10.6)		Cottbus (5.1)		Pest (5.1)				Brasov (8.5)	
	Sofia (4.8)		Central Slovakia (9.4)				Heves (4.2)					
	Ruse (4.7)		City of Prague (9.1)				Bekes (3.7)					
Wood processing	Lovech (11.8)		South Moravia (20.4)		Karl-Marx-Stadt (15.7)		Budapest (43.0)		Poznan (9.9)		Mures-Aut. Maghara (11.0)	
	Pazardzhik (10.8)		Central Slovakia (17.1)		Dresden (14.8)		Szeged (8.8)		Wroclaw (8.4)		Brasov (10.6)	
	Razogovgrad (8.6)		South Bohemia (12.8)		Leipzig (11.0)		Bacs-Kiskun (4.3)		Bydgoszcz (7.9)		Bacau (9.5)	
	Sofia City (7.9)		North Moravia (9.6)		Berlin (9.9)		Somogy (3.9)		Gdansk (7.4)		Suceava (9.5)	
	Sofia (6.7)		City of Prague (8.3)		Erfurt (8.7)				Katowice (6.9)			
					Halle (8.7)							
					Magdeburg (7.6)							
Cellulose and paper ^{f/}	Sofia City (37.8)		Central Slovakia (19.3)		Karl-Marx-Stadt (29.6)		Budapest (75.0)		Katowice (17.3)		Bacau (23.7)	
	Plodiv (20.0)		City of Prague (15.8)		Dresden (21.0)		Szolnok (8.8)		Wroclaw (15.2)		Brasov (19.1)	
	Vratsa (20.0)		North Bohemia (13.3)		Leipzig (17.6)				Krakow (10.9)		Floiesti (13.8)	
			South Bohemia (13.1)		Halle (8.5)				Warsaw (9.4)		Suceava (13.5)	
			North Moravia (12.8)		Gera (7.1)				Bydgoszcz (7.9)			
			East Bohemia (10.9)						Opole (7.7)			
Glassware, porcelain, and faience ^{g/}	Sofia City (16.3)		North Bohemia (54.5)		Suhl (28.8)				Wroclaw (18.7)		Brasov (29.1)	
	Varna (16.1)		West Bohemia (12.2)		Gera (21.6)				Lodz (12.2)		Floiesti (23.6)	
	Kolarovgrad (15.7)		East Bohemia (8.1)		Cottbus (17.9)						Cluj (18.7)	
	Stara Zagora (10.7)		Central Bohemia (7.6)		Dresden (14.4)						Bucharest (10.6)	
	Razgrad (8.5)											
	Plodiv (8.0)											
Textile	Sofia City (18.7)		East Bohemia (37.2)		Karl-Marx-Stadt (55.1)		Budapest (52.9)		Lodz (City) (30.2)		Bucharest (32.7)	
	Gabrovo (15.2)		North Bohemia (16.9)		Dresden (16.4)		Gyor-Sopron (14.1)		Katowice (14.5)		Brasov (20.1)	
	Sliven (11.2)		North Moravia (10.6)		Gera (8.0)		Szeged (6.3)		Wroclaw (14.2)		Banat (15.4)	
	Plodiv (8.5)		South Bohemia (7.7)		Erfurt (6.7)		Vas (5.1)		Lodz (13.3)		Floiesti (7.3)	
	Pazardzhik (6.2)		Central Slovakia (6.6)		Leipzig (6.1)		Pest (4.4)					
			West Bohemia (6.3)		Cottbus (4.3)							
Clothing	Sofia City (25.1)		South Moravia (29.7)		Karl-Marx-Stadt (35.9)		Budapest (41.6)		Lodz (City) (9.4)		Bucharest (29.9)	
	Plodiv (12.6)		City of Prague (24.0)		Dresden (15.8)		Szolnok (6.2)		Wroclaw (9.4)			
	Varna (5.1)		West Slovakia (15.4)		Berlin (10.9)		Vas (5.5)		Warsaw (City) (9.1)			
	Khaskovo (4.7)		South Bohemia (12.5)		Leipzig (8.1)		Bekes (5.2)		Poznan (8.0)			
	Pazardzhik (4.3)				Erfurt (7.7)		Gyor-Sopron (5.1)					
					Magdeburg (4.8)		Szeged (5.1)					

Table 1.3 (Continued)
FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY
Eastern European Communist Countries: Geographic Concentration of Industry a/, 1963 b/ (Continued)

Branch of Industry	Bulgaria		Czechoslovakia		East Germany		Hungary		Poland		Rumania	
Leather, Fur, and Footwear ^{1/}	Sofia City	(37.9)	South Moravia	(57.3)	Leipzig	(18.1)	Budapest	(63.2)	Krakow	(15.7)	Bucharest	(26.1)
	Plowdiv	(20.1)	West Slovakia	(16.6)	Dresden	(17.0)	Debrecen	(18.3)	Kielce	(9.6)	Banat	(24.1)
	Gabrovo	(16.2)	East Bohemia	(12.7)	Karl-Marx-Stadt	(15.7)	Pecs	(16.0)	Wroclaw	(9.4)	Brasov	(10.2)
	Lovetch	(5.7)			Halle	(11.4)			Lodz (City)	(9.4)		
					Erfurt	(11.1)			Opole	(8.7)		
Printing	Sofia City	(79.8)	City of Prague	(52.4)	Leipzig	(26.6)	Budapest	(75.8)	Warsaw (City)	(29.0)	Bucharest	(71.6)
					Berlin	(18.2)			Katowice	(9.8)		
					Dresden	(14.3)			Lodz (City)	(9.3)		
					Karl-Marx-Stadt	(9.2)			Krakow	(8.9)		
					Gera	(6.7)						
					Halle	(6.7)						
Food processing	Plowdiv	(16.8)	City of Prague	(15.4)	Magdeburg	(12.0)	Budapest	(31.0)	Bydgoszcz	(8.9)	Bucharest	(17.9)
	Sofia City	(10.8)	West Slovakia	(14.0)	Dresden	(11.9)	Bacs-Kiskun	(7.7)	Poznan	(8.7)	Banat	(10.4)
	Turnovo	(6.2)	South Moravia	(13.8)	Halle	(11.3)	Pest	(6.2)	Katowice	(8.5)	Brasov	(8.1)
	Raskovo	(5.7)	Central Bohemia	(11.4)	Leipzig	(9.4)	Bekes	(4.8)	Gdansk	(7.3)		
	Burgas	(4.7)	North Bohemia	(10.0)	Erfurt		Heves					
	Kyustendil	(4.1)										
	Yambol	(3.8)										

- a. Locations of industries are designated by main administrative areas. Measures used to show industrial concentration are employment for Bulgaria (blue-collar workers only), East Germany, Hungary, and Poland, and gross industrial production for Czechoslovakia and Rumania. Figures in parentheses are percentages.
- b. For Czechoslovakia, the end of the first quarter of 1960; for Hungary, 1962.
- c. Mining for East Germany and Hungary.
- d. Excluding ore mining for East Germany and Hungary.
- e. For Poland, the chemical industry only. The Polish rubber industry is concentrated in the administrative areas of Bydgoszcz (27.0), the city of Lodz (13.6), the city of Poznan (11.3), and Rzeszow (10.9).
- f. For Hungary and Poland, the paper industry only.
- g. For Poland, the glass industry only. The administrative areas of Wroclaw (34.0), Kielce (15.9), and Poznan (12.7), contain most of the country's porcelain and faience industry.
- h. No data available.
- i. For Poland, leather shoes only.

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III. Communist China

The attached tables provide evidence of the structure of the economy of Communist China at the present time. Table 14 presents estimates of GNP, by sector of origin, in 1957 and comments on the level of productive activity in each sector in 1964 (in relation to 1957). Table 15 gives estimates of the level of employment in 1957 and 1964. Table 16 indicates the major centers of industrial activity, by branch of industry, in 1965.

The Chinese have released almost no economic data since April 1960 and have given little indication of the nature of the program for economic development under their upcoming Third Five Year Plan, which they have stated will start in 1966. Thus, the information on which to base judgments as to current levels of production and projections of economic trends for China is extremely thin. However, it is believed that the economy is now producing at a level well below the 1959-60 peak and at about or slightly above the level of 1957. In addition, the current Chinese program of economic development is believed to be small in size and relatively narrow in scope, one which is likely to expand only gradually in the next several years. The resources available for developmental purposes are less now than they were in 1957 and are being channelled mostly for the development of modern weapons and the expansion of production in agriculture and the petroleum, chemical fertilizer, and consumer goods industries. As a result, GNP and industrial production are likely to grow in the next 5 to 10 years at rates well below those of the First Five Year Plan (1953-57), during which GNP grew by an average of 6 percent per year and

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industrial production by an average of 13 percent per year. Even with continued emphasis on development of agriculture, production in this sector probably will grow at best by an average of 2 to 3 percent per year over the next decade. The weakest link in future economic development in China -- as in the past -- is agriculture, in which production can be disrupted by poor weather and poor management under the collective system and increases in production must come largely from technological improvements in the cultivation of an already intensively tilled farmland. The pressure on agriculture from population growth will continue unabated through 1975, as the population grows to an estimated 944 million.

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Table 14

Communist China: Estimated Gross National Product, by Sector of Origin

<u>Economic Sector</u>	<u>1957</u> (Billion 1957 Yuan)	<u>1964 b/</u>
Agriculture	47.5	Roughly same level as in 1957
Industry	17.6	Roughly 25 percent above 1957 level
Electric power	(0.8)	d/
Coal	(1.8)	d/
Petroleum	(0.3)	c/
Ferrous metals	(1.2)	d/
Chemicals	(0.6)	c/
Building materials	(1.4)	e/
Timber	(1.4)	e/
Machinery	(2.9)	e/
Paper	(0.3)	f/
Textiles	(3.4)	f/
Food processing	(3.5)	e/
Construction	4.2	Slightly below 1957 level
Transportation	7.3	Slightly above 1957 level
Trade and miscellaneous business services	9.9	Slightly above 1957 level
Personal services and housing services	7.1	Slightly above 1957 level
Government services	5.7	Approximately same as 1957 level
GNP (at factor cost)	<u>99.3</u>	
Indirect taxes	10.7	
GNP (at market prices)	<u>110.0</u> a/	Roughly 5-10 percent above 1957 level

- a. GNP in 1957 was roughly equivalent to US \$55 billion (in 1955 prices).
b. Highly tentative judgments.
c. Production at least double the level of 1957.
d. Production at least 50 percent above the level of 1957.
e. Production about the same as, or slightly above, the level of 1957.
f. Production below the level of 1957.

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Table 15

Communist China: Estimated Employment, by Major Economic Sector,
1957 and 1964

Economic Sector	Year-end in million persons	
	1957	1964
Agriculture	246.0	278
Industry	14.5	49
Workers and employees	(7.9)	
of which:		
Electric power	(0.14)	
Coal	(0.67)	
Petroleum	(0.07)	
Metals	(0.69)	
Chemicals	(0.25)	
Building materials	(0.60)	
Timber	(0.33)	
Machinery	(1.40)	
Paper	(0.09)	
Textiles	(1.28)	
Food processing	(1.20)	
Handicrafts	(6.6)	
Construction	2.4	
Transportation	4.4	
Trade and miscellaneous		
business services	8.4	
Personal services	3.8	
Government services		
(including military)	9.1	
Total	<u>288.6</u>	<u>327</u>

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Table 16

Communist China: Major Centers of Industrial Activity,
by Branch of Industry, 1965

<u>Branch of Industry</u>	<u>Major Centers</u>	
	<u>City</u>	<u>Province</u>
Electric Power	Ch'ang-sha	Hunan
	Fou-hsin	Liaoning
	Fu-shun	Liaoning
	Kirin	Kirin
	Ku-tien	Fukien
	Lan-chow	Kansu
	Nanking	Kiangsu
	Shanghai	Kiangsu
	Peiping	Hopeh
	T'ang-shan	Hopeh
Coal	Fou-hsin	Liaoning
	Fu-shun	Liaoning
	Kai-luan	Hopeh
	Hao-kang	Heilungkiang
	Chi-hsi	Heilungkiang
	Ta-t'ung	Shansi
	Yang-chuan	Shansi
	Hui-nan	Anhwei
	Chiao-tso	Honan
	Po-shan	Shantung
Petroleum	Lan-chow	Kansu
	Yu-men	Kansu
	Shanghai	Kiangsu
	Nanking	Kiangsu
	Fu-shun	Liaoning
	Dairen	Liaoning
	Chin-hsi	Liaoning
	Anta	Heilungkiang
	Tu-shan-tzu	Suikiang
	Leng-hu	Tsinghai

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Table 16(continued)

Branch of Industry	Major Centers	
	City	Province
Ferrous Metals	An-shan	Liaoning
	Shanghai	Kiangsu
	Wu-han	Hupei
	Pao-t'ou	Inner Mongolia
	T'ai-yuan	Shansi
	Chungking	Szechwan
Chemicals	Shanghai	Kiangsu
	Nanking	Kiangsu
	Tientsin	Hopeh
	Peiping	Hopeh
	T'ai-yuan	Shansi
	Kirin	Kirin
	Lan-chow	Kansu
	Chin-t'ang	Szechwan
Building Materials (Cement)	Canton	Kwangtung
	Chiang-yu	Szechwan
	Huang-shih	Hupei
	Liu-li-ho	Hopeh
	T'ang-shan	Hopeh
	Lung-tan	Kiangsu
	Pen-ch'i	Liaoning
	Ta-t'ung	Shansi
	Yao-hsien	Shensi
	Yung-teng	Kansu
Timber	Greater and Lesser Khinghan Mountain Ranges	Inner Mongolia and Heilungkiang
	Chang-pai Mountain Range	Kirin

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Table 16(continued)

Branch of Industry	Major Centers	
	City	Province
Machinery	Shanghai	Kiangsu
	Shen-yang	Liaoning
	T'ai-yuan	Shansi
	Peiping	Hopeh
	Tientsin	Hopeh
	Fu-la-erh-chi	Heilungkiang
	Harbin	Heilungkiang
	Ch'ang-ch'un	Kirin
	Lo-yang	Honan
	Wu-han	Hupei
Paper	Chia-mu-ssu	Heilungkiang
	Canton	Kwangtung
	Shanghai	Kiangsu
Textiles	Shanghai	Kiangsu
	Shih-chia-chuang	Hopeh
	Tientsin	Hopeh
	Peiping	Hopeh
	Cheng-chou	Honan
	Tsingtao	Shantung
	Sian	Shensi
	Hsien-yang	Shensi
Food Processing	Shanghai	Kiangsu
	Canton	Kwangtung
	Tientsin	Hopeh
	Dairen	Liaoning
	Tsingtao	Shantung
	Wu-han	Hupei
	Harbin	Heilungkiang
	T'ai-yuan	Shansi

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17 Sept. 65

MEMORANDUM FOR: Colonel William R. A. Kleysteuber
Acting Chief, Engineer Strategic Studies Group
Office, Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army
Washington, D. C. 20315

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Contribution to ESSG Study
"World Recovery Capabilities - 1975"

REFERENCE: Memorandum to the Director, CIA, Attn: Assistant
Director, ORR, from Acting Chief, ESSG, Corps of
Engineers, dated 17 June 1965 -- ENOTE-8 (21201)

In response to your request for economic information
on the USSR, Eastern European Communist Countries, and
Communist China, I am attaching three copies of a
contribution prepared in the Office of Research and Reports.

25X1A 13/

Acting Director
Research and Reports

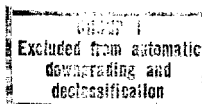
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